NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE-"Fun on the Bristol." FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE-Haverly's Minstrels. ROLLER SHATING RINK-Roller Skating. ODD-FELLOWS' HALL-" Yankee Detective." TALLMADGE HALL-Professor Carpenter. THEATRE COMIQUE-Variety. ABNPR'S MUSIC HALL-Grand Concert.

CORCORAN ART GALLERY-Masterpieces of Art-Admission free, except on Mondays, Wednesdays,

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 5, 1881.

Population of the National Capital 180,000

SPLENDID!

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Washington streets are quickly cleaned HENCEPORTH no March fourth for inauguration.

Ler him make it himself and then hold him resposible.

It is said that no one of the President's Cabinet is infirm.

THEY welcomed the coming, speeded the parting guest.

SCRATCH an American and you will find a soldier underneath. How WELL the weather did behave ance:

vesterday under the circumstances, after For the next four years State will in-

Nation with a great big N.

THE shouts of the people for their new President vesterday were hearty and genuine. They look for much from him.

" To THINE ownself be true; And it must follow as the night the day, Thou can'st not then be false to any man." -Shakepeure.

A PLEASANT journey home to each and every stranger. Real sorry you found such bad weather here. Come again andstay longer!

Mr. Vennor closed up his special Thanks awfully.

In returning thanks Speaker Randall forgot to say anything about the successinvestigations which were such a beautiful feature of the last Congress.

A NOVICEABLE feature of the inaugural address is its reverential tone, in which respect it has not been equaled by any like paper since the days of President

It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them, by intelligence and them. - Garfield.

The scene on Pennsylvania avenue as the President-elect made his way to the Capitol must have reminded him of the days when he followed the towpath on the banks of the raging canal.

UNCLE SAM, don't you think your Capital does you credit? Do speak to your Congressmen before leaving, and tell them not to fear spending some of your

money to make it all it should be. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage, and the sum of common sense with which our fathers made the great experi-

ment of self-government,-Garfield. The whole Democratic party came near being frightened away from the Capitol by the cadets. These bloodthirsty men of war should be more careful how they

THE will of the Nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended Constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."-Garfield.

look at Democrats.

WHEN the resolution of thanks to Speaker Randall was voted upon in the the chair with malice toward nobody.

The parade of yesterday was the finest military display seen since the war. It was a surprise to most people, who did not anticipate the extent to which military companies of the finest character bave organized. But it only proves what all know-that an American has only to don a uniform to be a thorough soldier.

power of self-preservation, and ample had entertained him. Mrs. Hayes has Thomas, J. M. Logar.

The register at the Maine headquarters, 808 F great object-Garfield.

Acrine always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the Nation and in all places within its jurisdiction; to enforce obedience to all the luxus of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the Government; and to require the hourst and jaithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government.-Garfield.

the permanent supremacy of the Union .- upon them yesterday in the article re- George W. Higgins, Thomas E. Haynes, G. H.

The Inaugural.

Certainly our new President has in his noble. The prominence he gives to the supremacy of the Nation and its laws is eminently patriotic, and his discussion of what is generally called the Southern question is unmistakably Stalwart. He gives both sides of this question. One side says that in "many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot." The other side replies "that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote." The President deals with these allegations as follows:

So far as the latter is true it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented; but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice.

This is the whole question in a nutshell. This is what the negro-killers and their sympathizers have been wont to call the "bloody shirt." It cannot be doubted that by a President thus earnest on the vital question for which our party contends an earnest endeavor will be made to stay the prevailing crime at the South so eloquently and truly defined. In this he will have the aid and support of all Southern citizens who are not hopelessly given over to Bourbonism. To those ex-confederates who desire to strengthen the hands of the Nation he gives the following invitation and assur-

Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things variably be spelled with a small S and which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

The address has a strong plea for popular education to overcome the appalling census statistics of illiteracy, and thereby to abate the excuse made against the free ballot for the negro.

The President favors the use of both silver and gold for coin, and expresses great confidence in the practicability of an international agreement as to the relations between the two. He takes strong ground against any interference with the monetary system of the country, gloomy prediction for Washington with and adheres to the opinions which his the hope of better things. We got them. | congressional record shows him as having entertained. So we shall be treated

to no surprises on that score. He has a good word for the farmers, of Mrs. Captain W. S. Saunders. and thinks they should have the Govern-To THE Bourbon who seeks power, views as to the improvement of water- monies. plunder, and extended rule by prating of routes of interior communication, and his liberality, we say: "In vain the indorses the views of his predecessors as Bank, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Bujson, of Brooklyn; fowler spreads his net in the sight of any to American control of any interoceanic

communication on the Isthmus. On the Mormon question the address will stir some breeze; but we think government had made Sir Evelyn Woods a majorvigorous measures will be retarded by general. the fear generally entertained that the hated dogma will gain a new impetus from any unusually harsh measures.

The civil service, the President thinks, requires legislation which shall fix the tenure of office of the minor officers in virtue, for the inheritance which awaits the Executive Departments. We hope Mower Post, No. 1, G. A. B., are in the etty. his administration will see removed from the statute-book the unjust provision, so left New Orleans for home yesterday morning. which excludes residents from appoint- by the clite of the clty. ment to places in the Treasury Department. Never has there been a more palpable declaration that public places with a pistol yesterday forenoon. The cause was are of the nature of booty, to be divided an aberration of the mind from too close applicabetween the several States in equal pro-

> strong and carnest in their presentation, and splendid in its rhetoric. It is a grand beginning for the new administration, and we are willing that it shall go out to the nations of the world as the tone and temper of the American people.

Ex-President Hayes.

The inauguration of President Hayes four years ago yesterday was the triumph | Illinois headquarters there were registered: Hon. of popular institutions against the at- C. B. Farwell, Hon. J. V. Farwell, Wade R. Hitt tempted purchase by Samuel J. Tilden of Wickham, John G. Shartall, Chicago; John B. electoral votes and the threatened vio- Hay, Belleville; H. B. Bagly, Du Quoin; C. A. lence of a lawless and desperate faction. Palmer, Princeton; Albert Emerson, William H. From that day to this every denial of the Plunk, S. R. Reed, Monticello; J. C. Glenn, J. A. right of the President to his great office | Montague, Mattoon, 1. J. Marton, J. J. M has been an insult to the nation and B. Van Wyck, Clifton; L. G. Haskell, Chicago; a denial of the sovereignty of its peo- C. A. Shepherd, ha Salle; H. N. Camp, Bement; R.

satisfying the party which elected him, Martindale, and John Penfield, Rantoul; M. C. House there was a solitary no. But the either in his early policy at the South or Sickles, J. T. Root, E. A. Root, and M. Root, De Speaker threw the mantle of charity over in his treatment of the difficult problem | Kalb; J. T. Jones, Chester, M. Le Roy Galesburg; the situation by announcing that he left of the civil service. Of these matters P. F. P. Cleary, Kaskaskia; H. Chadwick, enough has been said. He has been honest | Chicago; in the administration of the affairs of the | C. E. Westling, J. T. McKnight, J. L. McCouny, found faithful in preserving the financial | Ellis, Canton; E. B. Stevens, Chicago; Benjamin stability which had so strongly marked O. Jones, editor Massac Journal; William M. Murphy, Cairo; Thomas R. Dugger, judge Massac the administration of General Grant, County; C. C. Merrick, Chicago; Elias Etnyer, and has been kindly in his inter- Oregon, Ill.; E. O. Clifford, course with the people. His hospitality | The following Alabamaians were registered at will always be borne in kindly remem- Black, M. D. Brainnard, P. J. Crenshaw, H. Cor-WHEN they found, after a short trial, brance. That he indulged in the eccen- coren, D. N. Cooper, W. P. Ewing, W. B. Green, M. that the confederacy of States was too | tricity of excluding wines and liquors | L. Goodwin, W. E. Horn, P. L. Harrison, J. J. Hinds, weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous from his entertainments always seemed W. P. Hall, S. S. Holbrook; P. Joseph, editor of the and expanding Republic, they boldly set to us a matter over which he had exclu- Monter, J. J. Martin, H. J. McEntire, R. A. Mosley, it aside, and in its stead established a Na- sive jurisdiction, and one to criticise which jr., J. H. Parsons, J. B. Rogers, C. W. Raisler, C. C. tional Union, founded directly upon the rather impeached the good manners of Sheats, J. H. Thompson, W. H. Tancie, W. Taylor, will of the people, endowed with full the guest who did it than the host who H. L. Wattington, G. W. Washington, T. E. authority for the accomplishment of its been a kindly, gracious, and admirable street northwest, showed the following names: hostess. Her reign over the social realm | Edgar A. Nickels, Hot Springs, Ark.; Fred. Brack-

> with that of any of her predecessors. We have not been able to agree with | Jonesport; C. C. Norton, C. A. Paine, Eastport; the President in many things, but we Seth L. Milliken, Belfast; Etta M. Eddy, Inez G. have none but respectful words nor any Emery, Lysander Strickland and wife, Bangor; have none but respectful words, nor any L. T. Boothby, Waterville; W. R. White, Winthrop; thoughts but those of good wishes for the H. G. Cox, Damarescotta; Stanley Plummer, future of the citizen who has been deemed | Dexter. worthy by the American people to be their President for four years.

President Hayes in the Washington Post Furgerson, Bristol; Milton Jones, Jonesboro'; Captain J. I. K. Boyd, Elizabethton; General John of yesterday, because he accepted the Fain, Blountville; Hon. J. Q. A. Remine, Limeoffice of President four years ago, to stone; Colonel W. P. Gillenwaters, Rodgersville; which office the constitutional authorities | Hon. Jessee L. Rodgers, Tazewell; Thomas H. of the States and the Nation decided he V. J. Kennedy, Abraham Smith, A. N. Gris-The supremacy of the Nation and its had been lawfully chosen, is a disgrace to ham, Misses M. T. and Sallie Bentley, laws should be no longer a subject of de- journalism. We sincerely hope the edi- Captain J. E. Stacey, J. H. Slack, R. K. Baird, R. E. bate. That discussion which for half a tor was not responsible for it. Some Haynes, J. C. New, J. A. Means, R. H. Hamilton, L. Howard, Nashville; L. W. Marshall, J. F. Norris, century threatened the existence of the enemy of his most have done it. Mr. Howard, Mashville; L. W. Marshall, S. F. Norris, and L. Howard, Memphis; Hon, W. C. Shelley, Union was closed at last in the high court Tilden's own friends convicted him Kingston; Mrs. M. Grizzard, Huntington; Miss of war by a decree from which there is in 1878 of employing agents to buy Carrie Mathews, Pulaski; Hon, William R. Moore no appeal, that the Constitution and the laws electoral votes with money. Since that | (M. C.), Memphis; Hon. Thomas C. Muse, Jackson; Hon. A. H. Pettibone (M. C.), Greenville. made in parguance thereof are, and shall con- unfragrant exposure even the Sage of Members of the General Assembly-Hons, H. Clay tinue to be, the supreme law of the land, bind- Cipher Alley has refrained from the Jarvis, H. P. Davis, T. B. McLemore, J. L. Gaston, ing alike upon the States and the people. driveling cant about fraud. We do not H. E. Austin, L. Huddleston, M. K. Butram, L. T. of their necessary rights of local self- of any respectable portion of its own W. R. Poston, F. L. Ezell, D. S. McCullough, J. W. government, but it does fix and establish readers in the discordant din it inflicted Mathews, L. L. Hawkins, H. B. Ramsey (Speaker),

ferred to.

Before inauguration the storm was terrible and men stood on slippery inaugural address made the world to un- pla s. At the proper time the sun derstand the national purposes. His shone out and all the clouds were disstatements are clear and his promises pelled. Perhaps this was a sign of what shall follow. There is unsettled weather concerning the Cabinet, and men stand on slippery places. When the time comes for the final announcement the political weather may be as fine as it was

A LAW and order administration party in the South is what is needed. Let no heed be given to the professions of the old Democratic fox that he has lost his appetite for chickens or geese. The man who is ready to fight for equal political rights of citizens will find no chance to do it within the Bourbon fold.

MR. MICAWBER is in town.

HE is looking for something to turn up. HE believes he would like a post-office.

more available for collector. In case he is not appointed collector he

would make a good appraiser. OR a special agent.

Oz a store-keeper.

THE thing he dotes on is a consulship. In this connection it may be mentioned that his pronunciation of French is said by natives to be remarkable.

Bur in case no appointment is available just now, perhaps President Garfield will be so good as to make a note of his case.

On lend him \$10. On get him a pass home.

PERSONALITIES.

HE is not exacting.

and priests exiled to Siberia.

THE tallest man in the procession was W. Elwood Rowan, of Philadelphia.

E. A. Higgins, editor of the Cohocton Valley Times, of New York, is in the city. MR. CHARLES STOKES WAYNE, of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, is in town with the

SENATOR G. W. McCRACKEN, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is in town, the guest of William Platt and wife. LECKY HARPER, editor of the Demo-

cratic Banner, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, is stopping at Walter Smith's, on F street. THE Pope has applied to the Russian government for amnesty for the Catholic bishops

M. E. STONE, ESQ., editor of the Chicago News, is staying with H. K. Johnson, of THE RE-PUBLICAN, at 1532 Ninth street.

MES. JOHN T. LINDSEY and Mr. L. R. Sisson, of South Bend, Ind., are in the city, guests THE inauguration of Governor Jacob

MR. AND MRS. W. H. GRANT, of Red

Mrs. A. S. Whiteside, and Miss Libbie Grant are in In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Childers, War Secretary, announced that the

JAY GOULD and party arrived at Fort Worth on Wednesday. After inspecting the Texas and Pacific road they will go South to San Antonio and other points.

JUDGE DON A. PARDEE, Ed. Barton, W. Simpson, A. J. Collier, T. S. Johnson, J. A. Farden, and Hon. George Drury, a delegation of Joseph A. THE Seventy-first New York Regiment

hostile to the people of this District, They gave a reception and promenade concert on the steamer B. E. Lee, which was largely attended FREDERICK H. CHURCHILL, a prominent citizen of New Britain, Conn., shot himself dead

tion to his electric line business. President Haves pardoned Prescott G. Hillsbury, formerly cashier of the Lawrence Na-The inaugural is sound in its views, tional Bank of Massachusetts, who, since his conviction of embezzling the funds of that bank in 1879, has been serving a five years' sentence in the

FOLKS FROM THE STATES.

Prominent People Who Registered Under Their State Banner.

The headquarters of the various State associations were very lively places yesterday, and numerous names were registered at each. At the E. Brown, Bloomington; William Venable, Macomb; E. M. Cook, A. S. Curtis, and G. M. Pierce, President Hayes has not succeeded in Oneida; Benjamia J. Gifford and wife, Miss Mattle Kalb; J. T. Jones, Chester; E. Le Roy Galt and L. and Alfred Knowles, Galesburg; Dyer Ford, Government, has been trusted by the Oneida; Mrs. Major D. R. Clendenin, Galesburg; business interests of the country, and Alva Jeffords, Naples; N. H. Stubbs and Newton

the Marshall House: W. S. Bird, G. W. Braxdell, J. Mobile Gazette; A. W. Johnston, T. J. Lake, A.

in the White House will compare well ett, Minnesota; F. A. Piper, Monroe; Hiram T. Gardner, John K. Ames, John Shaw, Ignatius Sargent, Phin. H. Longfellow, Machias; D. J. Sawyer,

The following is the list of arrivals at Tennessee headquarters, 721 Eighth street northwest: Jessee P. Nichols, Sneedville; Captain William Rule, Colonel A. J. Johnson, W. B. Simms, J. D. Lewis, The venomous personal attack upon R. H. McBath, Knoxville; Miss H. Kane and Mr. Hash, W. C. Houston, I. M. Means, M. D. Smallman, B. F. Alexander, J. B. Lewis, F. Carson, James Trimble, E. M. Buquo, A. B. Wilson, J. H. Ager, Alex. Reeder, 8. B. Sherrill, R. Kennedy, T. A. Sykes, and J. W. Boyd.

The Iowa Association had a very pleasant evening at their rooms at 525 Thirteenth street north west. Several speeches were made. The Clorinda Band, of Clorinda, Iowa, arrived last night and called at the association rooms. They number twenty-five pieces and are composed of some of the finest young men of the State. They will be at the head of the Boys in Blue organizations in the procession. Among the guests who called at the rooms last night were James T. Lane, T. W. Burdick, E. E. Calley, G. R. Willett, State Senator James L. Brown, State Marshal Chapman, George D. Perkins, J. S. Ilton. A. F. Sperry, and F. H. Hitchcock.

The following gentlemen were registered at the New York headquarters: W. C. Egerton, Charles Harvey, A. T. Newkirk, John Lenox, A. H. Walkey, A. Smith, Captain C. Sporr, A. McAllister, P. H. Knickerbocker, M. Band, O. F. Middleton, E. S. Quintard, and A. W. Geer. Relief for Auti-Grantism.

Three short articles in the first column of the last issue of the Sunday Herald show then hat some one connected with that paper must be suffering with a severe, one might say a chronic of attack of invidia. Having made a diagnosis of THERE is no man in his community the case, so far as that could be accomplished through the articles referred to, I would prescribe a remedy, which, though somewhat novel, may prove efficacious. Let the patient procure a wooden-headed idol" or bust of General Grant, and repair with it to Kidwell's Bottom, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock a. m., and, hav-ing found an unexceptionable position in regard to a proper consistency of mud and effluvium, soak his feet, being careful to navo his legs so immersed his feet, being careful to have his legs so immersed as to cover the boot tops. Having placed the "idol" or bust at a convenient distance, to the right or left, for the operation, he must then, without intermission or rest, fling the surrounding soil at the "idol" until the hour of four o'clock p. m. Provided, however, that the exercise shall be continued to a later hour in case the bustle attending the inaugurating ceremonies has not subsided at that hour. If the patient survives the operation without limiting himself to death he must then be taken to and remain in a quiet, darkened room on the walls of which are

> until the last vestige of inaugurating measures and decorations are wiped out. On the fulfillment of these conditions I can safely guarantee a complete and permanent cure. No cure, no pay, is my motto.
>
> P. A. TRIOT, M. D. WHITE OR COLORED. A Caucasian Cannot Enlist in a Negro

quiet, darkened room, on the walls of which are hung numerous chromos of Hancock and English,

Regiment. Attorney-General Devens sent the folowing to Secretary of War Ramsy, under date of

24th February: "Your letter of November 26, 1880, enclosing a copy of letter from Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. M. Dudley, Ninth Cavalry, requests my opinion on the question as to whether a white man can legally be enlisted in a colored regiment. The two sections of the Revised Statutes which need be considered are section 1104. The enlisted men of two regiments Your letter of November 26, 1880, enclosing a copy of cavalry shall be colored men, and section 1108,
'The enlisted men of two regiments of infantry shall be colored men.' These sections
seem to be explicit. The enactment that the enlisted men of the regiment in question shall be col-ored men, is necessarily a prohibition against the ored men, is necessarily a prohibition against the enlistment of white men in those regiments. It is suggested that this legislation is unconstitutional. Without deeming it necessary to discuss this point. I would, however, say that it is a regulation made by Congress for the organization of the army under its authority as to raising and supporting armies; and that until it is pronounced unconstitutional by the only body which can determine it so to be, it is the duty of the recruiting officers of the army to follow it."

Get Help, Jeff.

ment's aid in applying science and ex- B. Jackson took place at noon yesterday, at Wheel- formed a friend that it was not near fluished yet by Nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to perience to their calling. He has broad ing, W. Va., and was attended by appropriate cere- any means, and that he dreaded the labor ahead of him. Jeff should call in some other old lady to help him out with it.

> JAMES A. GARFIELD. March 4, 1881.

BY EDWARD RENAUD. Far as the eye can see-Like the deep, sounding sea, That with a deaf ning roar Breaks on some rock-bound shore-So, in its ordered place, With eager, upturned face, Waits the proud populace!

What came they forth to see?

Whence come these gleaming arms? Whence all these war's alarms? What mean these bay nets bright Flashing their tide of light? While through the arches wide, Spanning from side to side, 'Neath banner's silken fold, As in the days of old. With sabre's martial clank Marches each ordered rank. While drums and trumpets sound, And o'er the trembling ground Thousands of marching men Make the walls ring again!

Whose may this glory be? Know, then, that this is he, Who strong and sturdily. Foremost and first of all. Comes at his country's call. Calm as a steadfast fate. To con the Ship of State His is no trembling hand!

He flashed not forth to fame Blazing with unknown name-Like some dread comet's burst Over a world accurst-But like some steady star Beaming from lands afar, That with refulgent light Makes the whole zenith bright! So, step by step, he rose, And where his footstep goes, With no faint light and dim, Honor's sun follows him !-Follows where bright and bland Freedom and Glory stand!

Down the dim tide of years, 'Mid mists of felling tears. ath war's dark cloud the bleeding land o'ershading.

I see him calmly stand-He gives his stern command rough the fierce battle's flery cannonading! Through blood-red mists of rout,

Through darksome days of doubt, hen heroes' hands and heartsalike were bleeding , Steadfast to honor's call. He stood to stand or fall, Till the bright sun-burst showed the night receeding.

Not yet his task was done! But with the dawn of light, Fresh from the headlong fight, He, with his harness on, 'Ere yet the day was won. Stood in the bleeding breach And with his ringing speech Filled all the trembling land. Quenching the burning brand Ere yet, with red right hand War's cruei course was run

Therefore did God's good grace Give him the foremost place; Therefore each booming gun Heraids our honored son; Therefore a people proud, Naming his name aloud, Set him aloof to stand Ruling the teeming land!

But 'mid the clang of arms, The mimic war's alarms, The mellow music and the trumpets braying; While for Fame's foremost son In its deep heart behold the people praying-

While yet with trumpet tongue

World-wide, to old and young His life's long story Fame is proudly telling-Keep him. O King of Kings. Sheltered by unseen wings; No harm come nigh him in the Nation's dwelling!" Now let the people shout! Fling the broad banners out!

For He who makes or mars Smiles on the Stripes and Stars! Loud let the trumpet bray! Flaunt all our flags to-day! Let the deep cannon's roar Echo from shore to shore-From the guns' brazen lips Over the harbored ships-Echo to where afar. Under day's blazing star, In calm Mount Vernon's shade Our noblest son is laid!

So are we well content! Hail to the Nation's choice! Long may the land rejoice; Long may his honor be Bright to posterity! Bless him, O Lord! that so His feet may forward go-Where at the future's gate Thy truth and wisdom wait-Bright be Thy blessings sent!

Ged save the President!

HIS FIRST MESSAGE

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

Stalwart Document from President Garfield-Nation to be Spelled with a Big N During the Present Administration-Dangers from Ignorance.

After General Garfield was sworn in esterday he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an inence which overlooks a hundred years of naional life-a century crowded with perils, but prowned with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution

of the United States, the Articles of Confederation

and perpetual Union. The new Republic was beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The Colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind; for the world did not then believe that done all. The preservation of the public safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people

We cannot over-estimate the fervent love of common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government.

When they found, after a short trial, that the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a National Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with full power of self preservation, and ample authority for the accomplishment of its great object.

Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth of our people in all the better elements of national life has indicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-

government. The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780,

The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last, under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government.

And now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the Nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the Government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution, Jeff Davis is becoming tired of his job is the paramount duty of the Executive. of writing up a history of the war. He recently in- Even from this brief review it is manifest that the employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave and labor new and profitable fields of employbehind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been frrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

The supremacy of the Nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States, nor interfere with any of their necessary rights of local self-government; but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the Nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended Constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776, by proclaiming "liberty throughout the land to all the

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,900,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races, by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to but prevents the administration of justice through the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming

No doubt this great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was, perhaps, una-But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States, Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated mee has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laving the material foundations of self-support, widening their circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the law.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied. the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations So far as the latter is true, it is the only pathation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented; but to violate the freedom and sauctity of the suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it shall be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of the suffrage will nevergive repose or safety to the States or to the Nation until each, within its own jurisdiction, makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of the race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources

and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens, when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destinies of our Government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes

to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless. The census has ulready ounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance; but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The Nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the filiteracy which it has added to the voting population.

For the North and South alike there is but one

remedy. All the constitutional power of the Nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the savory influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them, by intelligence and virtue, for the inneritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our own little children will soon control the destinies of the

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten, or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. It is not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict. Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being unite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander victories of peace. The prosperity which now prevails is without a

parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have

done much to secure it, but they have not

the supreme authority of government could be credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administion of my predecessors, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. liberty, the intelligent courage and the sum of By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations confederacy of States was too weak to meet the in the relative value of the two metals. But I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will seeire the general use of both metals, Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monctary system by driving either metal out of circulation, If possible, such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is anthorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war; but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon Its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not ioney, but promises to pay money. If the holders lemand it the promise should be kept.

The refunding of the national debtat a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congrass, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent. The interests of agriculture deserve more atten-

tion from the Government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights for the protection of mariners and the benefit of TIREMEN O UUMIANI, commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the best lights of practical science and experience. Our manufactures are rapidly making us indus-Capital, \$200,000. trially independent, and are opening to capital ment. Their steady and healthly growth should still be maintained.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the occan. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the Isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, and will need consideration; but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject is, however, one which will immediately engage the attention of the Government, with a view to a thorough protection of American Interests. We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route; but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoccanic canal across the Isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our National interests." The Constitution guarantees absolute religious

freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress; and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the Government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guaranty is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of manhood by sanctioning polygamy, ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order Nor can any eccle-dastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the metions and powers of the National Government. The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing nower, against the waste of time and obstruction of the public business, caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the enure of the minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed. Finally, acting always within the authority and

limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the Nation, and in all places within its jurisdiction; to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the Government; and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this Government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and pariotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

DIED.

BURKE.-Priday, March 4, 1881, 9 a. m., Mrs. Lu-cinda, wife of J. D. Burke, in the 67th year of her Interment and funeral at Lewinsville, Va. Leave residence, 619 L street northwest, Sunday, 9:39 a. ni. BURWELL, On Tuesday, March 1, 1881, EMMIRTT, BURWELL, in the 34th year of his age, formerly of Richmond, Va.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1927 Eighteenth street, on Sunday, March 6, at 2 o'clock p. m.; thence to Wesley Church, on Connecticut avenue, between L and M streets.

[Richmond papers please copy.]

WALLACH. Friday morning, at one o'clock, RICHARD WALLACH, aged 64 years. Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 20 clock, from his late residence, 1301 I street STRATTON.-On March 2, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., MARION V. G. STRATTON, beloved wife of S.E. Straton, aged 25 years,

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the
Epiphany, G street northwest, on Saturday next, at 2
o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to at-REED.—Wednesday, March 2, 1881, at 2 p. m., MARY LOUISE REED, widow of the late Bushrod Washing-ton Reed, in the 57th year of her age, Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 992 M street northwest, at 2 p. m., Saturday, March 5.

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